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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

8-15-1957

Justice (Vol. 39, Iss. 16)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXIX, No. 16

Jersey City, N. J., August 15, 1957

Price 10 Cents

SENATE LABOR PROBE GETS ILGWU ANTI-RACKET RECORD

Pres. Dubinsky's Affidavit

Full text of the affidavit by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky submitted to the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, and entered into the committee's record on Aug. 12, 1957.

State of New York }
County of New York } ss:

DAVID DUBINSKY, being duly sworn deposes and says:

I am the president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, AFL-CIO, with its headquarters at 1710 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

In the course of the current hearings before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, references were made to the ILGWU and to me. I submit this affidavit to clarify the record with respect to this testimony.

There is testimony before the committee that I know Johnny Dio. This is not true. I do not know Dio. I have never met him. I have never talked with him. I have never dealt with him. So far as I know, I have never laid eyes on him.

There is testimony before the committee that Dio was employed by the ILGWU in 1950. To the best of my knowledge, this is completely untrue. It is untrue for 1950 and for any other year. I never employed Dio in any capacity, nor did I ever authorize anyone else to hire him. I have checked and rechecked our records and questioned our officers. I have not found the slightest indication that Dio was ever employed by the ILGWU or by any of its local unions.

There is testimony before the committee about my role in forcing Dio's ejection from any connection with the labor movement. These are the facts:

In the spring of 1952, a number of newspaper articles appeared concerning certain racketeer-infested paper unions which had cropped up in New York. Typical was The New York Times story headline: "Worst Invasion by Gangsters Since 1933." Almost all the articles referred to Johnny Dio's control of Local 102 of the United Automobile Workers, AFL.

As a member of the Executive Council of the A F of L, I immediately placed this matter before its very next meeting on May 22, 1952. I did so because I felt then, as I do now, that paper and racket-infested locals constitute a serious menace. Acting on my recommendation, the Executive Council of the AFL appointed a three-man committee to explore the invasion of labor by the underworld through the device of paper locals. Mr. George Meany, who was then secretary-treasurer of the AFL, was chairman of the committee and Mr. William L. McPetridge, president of the Building Service Employees Union, and I were the other two members.

At the August 14, 1952 meeting of the Executive Council, Mr. Meany reported that the allegations about the paper charters were well founded, that charters had been given to persons who were not workers or in any other way connected with the labor movement, and that such paper locals were "organizing" all over the field.

The next day, Mr. Meany informed the council that in a letter to him, Lester Washburn, then president of the UAW-AFL, had strongly defended the issuance of such charters and had charged that the Executive Council's investigation of Local 102, UAW-AFL, was in effect aiding and assisting the CIO. However, because the UAW-AFL representative did not keep his promise to appear before the committee, no final action was taken at that time.

About two weeks later—my calendar shows that it was August 27, 1952, at twelve noon—Washburn came to my office to discuss this situation with me. I told Washburn about the recent disclosures made by the New York City Anti-Crime Committee concerning Dio. I showed him the newspaper reports about

(Continued on Page 2)

Pres. Dubinsky's Affidavit Rips Allegations Against Garment Workers' Union

A flat denial that Johnny Dio (Dioguardi) was employed by the ILGWU, as alleged by a witness before the Senate Committee investigating improper activities in the labor or management field, is contained in a sworn affidavit by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky filed with the committee last week.

The affidavit was made public as Pres. Dubinsky headed for Chicago to attend the meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. In a covering letter dated August 12, 1957, he wrote:

"I am the president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, AFL-CIO, with its headquarters at 1710 Broadway, New York 19, New York. In the course of the current hearings before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, references were made to the ILGWU and to me. I submit this affidavit to clarify the record with respect to this testimony. There is testimony before the committee that I know Johnny Dio. This is not true. I do not know Dio. I have never met him. I have never talked with him. I have never dealt with him. So far as I know, I have never laid eyes on him. There is testimony before the committee that Dio was employed by the ILGWU in 1950. To the best of my knowledge, this is completely untrue. It is untrue for 1950 and for any other year. I never employed Dio in any capacity, nor did I ever authorize anyone else to hire him. I have checked and rechecked our records and questioned our officers. I have not found the slightest indication that Dio was ever employed by the ILGWU or by any of its local unions. There is testimony before the committee about my role in forcing Dio's ejection from any connection with the labor movement. These are the facts: In the spring of 1952, a number of newspaper articles appeared concerning certain racketeer-infested paper unions which had cropped up in New York. Typical was The New York Times story headline: 'Worst Invasion by Gangsters Since 1933.' Almost all the articles referred to Johnny Dio's control of Local 102 of the United Automobile Workers, AFL. As a member of the Executive Council of the A F of L, I immediately placed this matter before its very next meeting on May 22, 1952. I did so because I felt then, as I do now, that paper and racket-infested locals constitute a serious menace. Acting on my recommendation, the Executive Council of the AFL appointed a three-man committee to explore the invasion of labor by the underworld through the device of paper locals. Mr. George Meany, who was then secretary-treasurer of the AFL, was chairman of the committee and Mr. William L. McPetridge, president of the Building Service Employees Union, and I were the other two members. At the August 14, 1952 meeting of the Executive Council, Mr. Meany reported that the allegations about the paper charters were well founded, that charters had been given to persons who were not workers or in any other way connected with the labor movement, and that such paper locals were 'organizing' all over the field. The next day, Mr. Meany informed the council that in a letter to him, Lester Washburn, then president of the UAW-AFL, had strongly defended the issuance of such charters and had charged that the Executive Council's investigation of Local 102, UAW-AFL, was in effect aiding and assisting the CIO. However, because the UAW-AFL representative did not keep his promise to appear before the committee, no final action was taken at that time. About two weeks later—my calendar shows that it was August 27, 1952, at twelve noon—Washburn came to my office to discuss this situation with me. I told Washburn about the recent disclosures made by the New York City Anti-Crime Committee concerning Dio. I showed him the newspaper reports about

Dio. I have never met him. . . . So far as I know I have never laid eyes on him," the affidavit declares.

It was alleged in the testimony that Dio was employed by the ILGWU. "I have not found the slightest indication that Dio was ever employed by the ILGWU or any of its locals," the affidavit asserts.

It was alleged that when shown newspaper clips about Dio by Dubinsky, Washburn said he needed more than anti-crime committee reports and Dio's police record before he would cut him, and at this point Dubinsky became angry. "He told the truth," says Dubinsky's statement, "I certainly did become angry. I told him that any union which tolerated a Dio itself had no place in the labor movement."

The Dubinsky affidavit asserts that Washburn, contrary to his testimony, offered no proof of Dio's employment by the ILGWU to Pres. Dubinsky, and further states, "I categorically deny that there was any discussion or reference at all to Dio's alleged employment."

Represented Company

Where it had been alleged that Dio had been employed by the ILGWU in Roanoke in 1950, the affidavit shows he had, on the contrary, represented the firm with whom the ILGWU was negotiating an agreement in 1945 and that "Dio was so opposed to our union even after the agreement was signed, that the workers were compelled to go out on strike before the firm would abide by its agreement."

Pres. Dubinsky concludes his affidavit with a summary of his own record as one who has fought for clean unionism and against the infiltration of racketeer elements

(Continued on Page 3)

Clarify Record

"In order that I may clarify the record before your committee with respect to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and myself, I am enclosing my sworn affidavit relating to this testimony. I respectfully request that the affidavit be made part of the committee's record.

"I shall be in Chicago all of next week for the regularly scheduled meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Following my return from Chicago, I will be available to testify before your committee at any time convenient to you and he committee, should you deem it necessary for me to supplement my sworn affidavit."

The affidavit was inserted in the record on Monday morning, Aug. 12, as the committee started another week of hearings.

Refute Allegations

In detailed fashion, the statement by Pres. Dubinsky deals chiefly with allegations made before the committee on Aug. 1 by Lester Washburn, former president of an AFL automobile union that later became the Allied Industrial Workers.

In his sworn statement, Pres. Dubinsky refuted allegations in the testimony with facts.

It was alleged that Pres. Dubinsky knows Dio. "I do not know

President Dubinsky's Affidavit

(Continued from Page 1)

Dio's background and reputation and told him how serious a threat to labor Dio was. Washburn insisted that he needed more than the Anti-Crime Committee's reports, more than Dio's police record, more than Dio's unsavory reputation before he could oust Dio.

When Washburn testified before your committee that I then became very angry with him, he told the truth. I certainly did become angry with Washburn. I told him—in no uncertain language—that Dio was not fit to be in the labor movement, that he should get rid of him, and that any union which tolerated a Dio itself had no place in the labor movement.

In February 1953, the AFL Executive Council ordered the UAW-AFL to revoke Local 102's charter. It did not comply. In May 1953, Pres. Meany warned that if the local's charter were not revoked, the AFL would suspend the entire International Union. Then, and only then, was the charter withdrawn.

AS I HAVE INDICATED EARLIER, there is absolutely no basis for the allegation that I know Johnny Dio nor any basis for the allegation that Dio was employed by the ILGWU.

There is further testimony before the committee that at my office, Washburn "proved" to me that Dio had once worked for the ILGWU on a special assignment from an ILGWU vice president to help the union organize a plant in Roanoke in 1950. I categorically deny that there was any discussion or any reference at all to Dio's alleged employment by the ILGWU. As for the so-called "proof," I was never shown any proof of such alleged employment. Again, I repeat emphatically that to the best of my knowledge no such employment existed.

I have conferred at length both with the ILGWU vice president and with the district manager in charge of the Roanoke organizing campaign. The facts are that the Roanoke shop was organized by our union in 1945, not in 1950, and that Dio was the very opposite of a union representative. He was held out as a representative of the firm to be one of its partners and the union dealt with him as such. He was the firm's representative, not ours; he was on the firm's payroll and not on ours. In fact, as the employer, Dio was so opposed to our union even after the agreement was signed, that the workers were compelled to go out on strike before the firm would abide by its agreement.

THERE IS TESTIMONY BEFORE the Committee that Washburn had allegedly been told that a vice president of the ILGWU had said that Dio was "O.K." This information was purportedly given to Washburn by Mr. Francis A. Henson, then educational director of the UAW-AFL.

We have since contacted Mr. Henson. He told us that he never spoke to any vice president of the ILGWU about Dio at Washburn's request, but that he did speak over the phone to an official of one of our smaller locals—who had no authority to speak for the ILGWU—who expressed his personal opinion that perhaps Dio should be given a chance to redeem himself. In addition, Mr. Henson told us that on his own initiative, he had indeed discussed Dio with one of our New York vice presidents on a number of occasions and that the vice president had roundly denounced Dio and had denounced the UAW-AFL for giving him a charter.

Moreover, Mr. Henson told us that he had reported these conversations to Washburn too. Washburn therefore knew that in the eyes of the one ILGWU vice president who had discussed Dio with Henson, Dio was by no means "O.K." And if Washburn really had any doubts about that, they must certainly have been dispelled by my role in initiating the investigation of Dio and in urging that the AFL order both Dio and his paper locals ousted from the labor movement. Indeed, before this very Committee, Washburn finally conceded that I "moved heaven and earth" to have Dio ousted from the union.

There was testimony before the committee that Sam Berger, then an officer of a local union of the ILGWU, had used his good offices to get the UAW-AFL to issue a charter to one Zackman for Local 102 of the UAW-AFL, in October 1950. This was the local subsequently taken over by Dio. The implication has been created in this testimony before the Committee that I knew at the time of

Berger's efforts to get a charter from UAW-AFL and that I did nothing to stop Berger before the charter was issued.

There is absolutely nothing to this implication. I had not the slightest knowledge that Sam Berger had had anything to do with obtaining the charter for Local 102, UAW-AFL, until more than a year after the charter was issued. The first time I learned of Berger's role in this connection was when I read about it in the newspapers at the end of 1951 or the beginning of 1952. As soon as I read this report I requested Berger to appear before me.

He admitted that he had intervened with the leaders of the UAW-AFL to obtain a charter for Zackman. I told him he had no business seeking a charter for anybody from another international union. He explained that he had merely intervened on behalf of his friend. I told him that I did not accept this explanation and reprimanded him severely. I reported this reprimand to the General Executive Board of the ILGWU and repeated this reprimand publicly and in print to the delegates of our 1953 convention as follows:

"Manager Berger's intervention in behalf of a 'professional organizer' who sought and obtained a charter from the AFL Auto Workers Union was contrary to the tradition and spirit of our union and was, therefore, severely criticized by Pres. Dubinsky and by the GEB." (Report and Record of the 28th Convention of ILGWU, May 18-25, 1953, p. 200.)

I AM PROUD OF WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR has done and is doing under the leadership of George Meany to keep the labor movement free from corruption. I am proud that labor's new concept of its responsibilities has given me, together with other leaders of labor, the opportunity to translate our opposition to racketeering into practical reality. That reality—the action taken against the UAW-AFL, the Laundry Workers, the Distillery Workers, the Waste Handlers and others—is a milestone in labor's history and of momentous importance to its future.

I am likewise proud of the part I played in the introduction of the resolution at the 1940 AFL convention, against labor racketeering, the resolution which was the cornerstone for the entire drive against racketeers and their paper locals 12 years later; in raising the question of racketeers and paper locals in 1952 at the Executive Council of the AFL; in the AFL committee on paper locals which ultimately led to the expulsion of Dio and other labor racketeers; in the ouster of the racketeer-infested I.L.A.; in the formation and work of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee; in the formulation of the Codes of Ethical Practice adopted by the AFL-CIO, including the code against paper locals, and in being the first to propose to the organized labor movement that we must support legislation to insure that racketeers shall have no place in our employee welfare funds. In sum, my record is clear that far from having had even the remotest connection with Dio or his ilk, I am a sworn enemy of his and of every racketeer in the labor movement.

We know that we have a tough fight on our hands. We know we can expect that as the racketeers and their dupes are exposed they will attempt to divert attention from themselves by accusing their accusers. We know we can expect that they will stop at nothing to discredit the many labor leaders in the AFL-CIO who are determined to drive them out of the labor movement.

I have faith that the American public, and the Committee, will not be taken in by such tactics. I have faith that those of us who are determined to rid the labor movement of any vestige of racketeering will emerge victorious. And as for myself, I can assure the committee that I will no more be stopped by the smears of the underworld and their fellow-travelers in 1957 than I was stopped by their fists in 1940.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1957

s/ David Dubinsky

s/ Wilbur Daniels
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 31-5914950
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires March 30, 1958

N.Y. ILG Spurs Registrations

ILGWU's Permanent Personal Registration drive shifted to high gear in New York City and Westchester this month for home stretch of central registration period. In several areas, union set up sidewalk tables to assist voters; community captains, such as Local 62's [center, with Manager Schoenwald] canvassed neighborhoods; every "body" helped, even the one used as a desk [right] by bookkeeper Cecil Eskin and Local 22's Lucille Derrell, filling out form at Falco Modes shop.



'New York Times' Editorial Lauds Union Role in Senate Probe

The following editorial appeared in The New York Times on Aug. 11:

The New York State Insurance Department inquiry and that of the Douglas Senate subcommittee in Washington have given a thorough airing in recent years to abuses in union welfare fund administration. The first series of hearings by the present McClellan committee had disclosed the misuse by officials of regular union operating funds. The present series is showing up the infiltration of professional racketeers and hoodlums into labor's ranks.

These probes have uncovered sordid doings with which the public is now thoroughly familiar. On balance—so far at least—they have been a good thing for organized labor. This has been attested by the attitude of the AFL-CIO. Twenty years ago labor leaders bitterly fought government intervention in union affairs. Today the federation is giving the McClellan committee active support and cooperation. There are good reasons for this.

The AFL-CIO is engaged in a housecleaning operation of its own, begun before the McClellan committee was set up. One of the federation's main objectives, as stated in its constitution, is "to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences." And the constitution provides for the suspension or expulsion of any affiliate found to be subject to them.

That these provisions are now being implemented with vigor is well known. The federation's executive council has publicly stated that in so doing "investigations by fair and objective legislative committees in the field of labor-management relations have been of tremendous help."

By and large, the McClellan committee has been "fair and objective." To the great credit of its members, and its talented chief counsel, Robert F. Kennedy, its powers have been used not to attack organized labor, or to smear individuals but to forward the legitimate constitutional objective of a Congressional committee. And its power of subpoena

has enabled it to uncover abuses which the federation alone never could have ferreted out.

That the misdeeds of union officials and racketeers have brought grave discredit on the labor movement cannot be denied. But at least the abuses are now out in the open and far easier for both the government and labor to correct and to guard against. And one consequence of the hearings needs more public recognition than it has yet received. In a negative way it indicates that organized labor, taken as a whole, is reasonably clean and honestly run.

With but one notorious exception—the Brotherhood of Teamsters—the evil doings have been confined to smaller, less important, and even bogus, unions. The overall picture of misconduct does not include such big ones as those in the automobile, steel, clothing, electrical and mining industries.

The labor probes will have to be judged in the end by their results, especially the legislative proposals which emerge. Already a much-needed welfare fund public

disclosure law has been enacted in New York State. And federal bills to that end are now before Congress. Similar measures as to union operating funds may now be in order. In both cases standards of good practice and penalties for their violation might be included—and maybe some guarantees of democratic union government.

But there is real danger that the exposure will be used by the enemies of organized labor to weaken legitimate American unionism which might forfeit labor cooperation in the fight against corruption.

The McClellan committee has been directed to investigate "improper activities" not the broader subjects of the place and power of unions in our economic and social life. Its legislative recommendations should not go beyond the areas to which it has been assigned. Proposals such as an anti-union shop law and the extension of the anti-trust law to labor organizations call for far wider study than the McClellan committee is authorized to make.

Probe Gets ILG Anti-Racket Record

(Continued from Page 1)
into the labor movement. He warns that as the "racketeers and their dupes are exposed, they will attempt to divert the federation from themselves by accusing their accusers."

"As for myself," the Dubliner

statement ends, "I can assure the committee that I will no more be stopped by the sneers of the underworld and their fellow-travelers in 1957 than I was stopped by their fets in 1940."

The name of the ILGWU president and the union were referred

to by Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy during the first day of the current phase of the investigation, on July 31. New York's Senator Irving M. Ives, a member of the committee, immediately declared: "I have known Mr. Dubinsky for a great many years and

I have been acquainted with him. He enjoys a very enviable reputation in New York City and as a very outstanding citizen of New York. I think you can rely on his testimony."

The affidavit received wide spread press attention. One New

York morning tabloid, as did others elsewhere, revealed its own bias in the fact that it gave more than 45 inches of space, with a sensational headline, to the unfounded allegations made by the witness on Aug. 1. In less than 10 inches on the

factual affidavit.

3-Day Strike Conquers Big L. A. Sport Concern

A speedy campaign, climaxed by a three-day strike, has brought one of the largest sportswear manufacturers in Los Angeles under contract with city's Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

The firm, Big Isaacs of California, employs about 150 workers in two inside shops and uses five contractors employing another 300 workers. One of the pliant uses the Isaacs name, while the other is called Bretton of California. The firm manufactures low-priced sport coats and shirts.

The strike began Aug. 2 with a walkout of 40 workers in the Bretton shop, and the following Monday, another 60 workers came out from the Isaacs shop. The employer's efforts to continue operations the next day proved unavailing, as the Bretton shop remained shut down, while only a handful of people walked through the picket line at the larger factory.

Firm Starts Talks
That afternoon the firm began negotiations, and Vice Pres. Otto cut short a negotiating session in Portland and Seattle to return to Los Angeles and conduct the parleys.

Major improvements in the agreement reached include a wage increase of 10 cents an hour for all workers, employer's contribution of 8 per cent of payroll for health, welfare, two weeks' vacation, health tender and retirement benefits during the life of the contract; gradual reduction of the work week from 46 to 35 hours; five paid holidays for all workers, and increases in minimums, with a floor of \$1.15 an hour. John Dine, manager of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, lauded the entire staff of the union, which furnished

Urge Labor Fight Natural Gas Gouge

The AFL-CIO has called on its affiliates across the nation to muster opposition to a bill slated to be acted on soon by the House of Representatives that would add \$1 billion a year to consumers' bills. Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Legislation, declared that the bill to amend the Natural Gas Act will amend primarily "a few large oil companies whose wealth is already almost legendary."

"Birds of a Feather"



Fashion Institute Slates Feinberg Fund Lectures

The first of a series of special public lectures on human relations in industry, given by the Fashion Institute of Technology under the auspices of the Israel Feinberg Memorial Fund, has been announced by Dr. Lawrence L. Bethel, president of FIT.

The Feinberg Memorial Fund was established on the initiative of the New York Cloak Joint Board in September 1953, the first anniversary

of Feinberg's death, to honor the memory of the late ILGWU vice president who served as general manager of the joint board from 1929 to 1932.

The fund is maintained by contributions from the Cloak Joint Board and many other affiliates of the ILGWU, under the supervision of a board of trustees headed by Pres. David Dubinsky as chairman and Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler as secretary-treasurer.

Cloak local managers, plus vice presidents representing other regions of the country, are members of the board.

Trails Personnel

New York's Fashion Institute of Technology, where the special lectures will take place, is an educational institution devoted to advancing the women's apparel industry and to training personnel for creative and management positions in the needle trades.

The trustees of the Feinberg Memorial Fund designate Vice Pres. Nagler, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, and Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, as a committee to meet with Dr. Bethel and other school officials to plan establishment of the Israel Feinberg Memorial Studies, embracing a course as well as a special series of public lectures on the subject of human relations in industry.

In keeping with Feinberg's high ideals and his record of introducing many advanced industrial and human relations innovations, the course had

(Continued on Page 11)

S'East Organizing Dymnae Roars On; Ask Poils at Alabama, Georgia Shops

Petitions have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the Southeast Region seeking representation elections at three shops employing some 200 workers in Atlanta, Georgia, and in Mobile and Guin, Alabama, reports Regional Director E. T. Kehrer.

Target in Atlanta is the St. Mendel Co., women's apparel jobber, where shipping clerks have joined Local 122.

Designers and shipping clerks at the Basile Dress Co. plant in Mobile have signed up with the ILGWU—the second group of this firm's workers to do so. In April, employees of the company's shop in Lauderdale, Mississippi, voted 2 to 1 for the union, and pulls are under way for a contract there.

Outstanding opposition—of businessmen, through local businessmen, and the company to move out of the union, a substantial majority of

workers at the Mundingwear Co. plant in Guin have signed up with the ILGWU and indicated they want an NLRB representation election.

The United Mine Workers' locals in the area have given valuable assistance to the ILGWU in this campaign. An election is expected shortly.

Substantial organizational progress is also reported at the Julius Mayer plant in Athens, Ala., employing 500; at the Luberlin, N. C., plant of Augusta Knitting Firm; and at the Charlotte, N. C., plant of Standard Knitting, Inc.

ANNUAL BOATRIDE TO BEAR MOUNTAIN

sponsored by
Dressmakers' Liberal Party Club
Saturday, Aug. 24

Dancing - Games - Prizes
A limited number of tickets, at \$1.50 round trip, are available at the Local 22 Education Department, 218 West 40th St.

SNAPPY '132' SPURTS ENLIST 200 WORKERS IN PLASTIC, BUTTONS

Two major plastic and button companies have been organized in spirited campaigns launched by Local 132, New York Button and Novelty Workers last month. It is announced by Manager Martin Feldman. A total of close to 200 workers will be employed by the two firms.

In Newark, the local won an outstanding victory at the United Plastic Co. after a one-day walk-out. In 1956, according to Manager Feldman, Local 132 lost an election at this shop when workers voted for "no union."

The 65 workers employed by the firm realized the value of unionism when they found themselves without a union. Planning their campaign carefully, they held a strike meeting in the union's New York office on a Sunday and the next day threw a picket line around the plant in which all of the employees took part.

The resulting agreement provides for seven paid holidays, two weeks of "vacation" benefits and lifts both minimum and average wage rates and earnings.

The agreement reached with the Pacific Pearl Button Co. of Brooklyn provides for the firm to subscribe to its industry association contract. Standard union conditions were provided for wage rates, vacation provisions and "vacation" benefits.

The firm, one of the largest in the field, will soon employ 75 workers. It recently moved from Connecticut to Brooklyn.

number of workers have signed up. Several Update New York organizations have been assigned to the Cortland area for the drive.

Coast Co. plant in Niagara Falls, N. Y., voted overwhelmingly last month to affiliate their "Coast Workers' Independent Union" with the ILGWU. Employer representatives were scheduled to meet with union organizers on Aug. 12. The Springfield firm is a major producer, with plants in England, Canada, Denmark and Sweden as well as in the United States.

The new ILGWU affiliate, headed by Mrs. R. Heila, president, and Guy Constant, vice president, is currently undertaking an extensive education program to inform its members about the ILGWU and the American labor movement.

Field Supervisor Jack Halpern reports excellent progress in Cortland, N. Y., also. Nine coast firms and three children's garment companies there, employing well over a thousand workers, have resisted unionization for years, says Halpern, but in recent weeks a large

Attack, Firing Set Off N'East Strike at Ithaca

The firing of an active ILGWU member and the slugging of a union organizer has sent the workers at the Ithaca Textile Co., Ithaca, N. Y., out on the picket line, Vice Pres. David Gindgold, director of the Northeast Department, reports.

The organizer, Bill Karier, was attacked outside of the plant by Dave Abbott, one of the employers. Abbott was promptly arrested on charges of assault and battery.

The discharged worker, Eddie Butler, was fired after she incurred the wrath of the employers by signing up three of her co-workers during lunch hour. The union has filed charges of unfair labor practices with the NLRB and the case is already under investigation.

Defy Threats
For a number of weeks prior to these events, an organizing campaign had been under way at the Ithaca Knitgoods plant, during which time a large number of workers signed cards authorizing the ILGWU to represent them.

From the beginning, both union representatives and workers have had to combat open and under-cover opposition to the union not only from the Ithaca Textile Co. but also from other anti-union business interests in the town.

Yet, despite threats of "blackballing" and violence, union sentiment has become increasingly strong among the company's workers. Update New York District Supervisor Alex Karsky reports that the Central Labor Union in the area has pledged its active support in this battle, as have other friendly elements in the community.

'Independent' Goes ILG

Elsewhere in Update New York, workers at the Sprin-

Nigerians Visit ILGWU



Planning Business Agent Maids Springer of New York Dress-Joint Board, Nigerian political leader Mallam Ibrahim Imam (left) and union educator Mallam Aminu Kano (right), listen attentively to description of ILGWU by JUSTICE editor Leon Stein (at left)

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

Rights' Bill Not Ideal, But Is a Step Forward

WASHINGTON—Like many another law, the civil rights legislation now in the making won't be ideal expression of man's aspirations; it will be a compromise. But it will be a step forward.

That "knight of civil rights," Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, established an eloquent record in the course of the battle. A person who fights with intensity and skill for his principles, his whole career is a tribute to unflinching devotion to truth and an acknowledgment that a law is a product of the possible.

He is disappointed in the shortcomings of the law: elimination of injunctions against violations of civil rights other than the voting right; adoption of the amendment requiring trial by jury in cases of criminal contempt of court. But, realistically, Douglas did not reject the imperfect legislative baby—it may grow up to be quite a man.

At the same time, other Democratic Senators like Joseph B. Clark of Pennsylvania, Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon also joined Douglas in a determination to vote for the civil rights bill, despite its defects and limitations.

Republican Senator Jacob Javits, also a valiant fighter against the allegedly "crippling" jury amendment, says he is for the legislation. "I want a law, and not a campaign issue," he declared.

In a large sense, the Southern Senators—who long opposed any kind of civil rights legislation—will find they have gone further forward in their compromise than some of the Northerners and Westerners had retreated from their position. It is important to note that many of the leading Southerners had to develop labor support to win enough votes to secure a jury amendment to the civil rights measure.

This civil rights debate, in fact, caused a split in the position of organized labor. Although the AFL-CIO Executive Committee had urged the Senate to pass a "meaningful" civil rights bill without "crippling trial-by-jury amendment," another part of the labor movement disagreed.

Fern J. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and officials of 12 national brotherhoods—19 of them AFL-CIO affiliates—supported the jury trial amendment.

Said the AFL-CIO Executive Committee: "The AFL-CIO cannot and will not permit itself to judge the appropriateness of this proposed change because of any possible advantages to organized labor."

Lewis said: "The strong and harsh power of injunction has been in the past so often abused and indiscriminately used that enlargement thereof, even for worthy purposes, must carry with it reasonable protection to all citizens who may be charged with violation and therefore cited and tried for contempt."

Let's now stress what the civil rights legislation passed by the Senate can accomplish:

1. A federal civil rights commission with subpoena powers to investigate cases of racial discrimination.
2. A special civil rights division in the Justice Department.
3. An individual can go into federal court for injunctions to protect his voting rights.
4. The federal government, with or without the consent of the victim, can obtain injunctions against interference with voting rights. Violators of injunctions could be fined or imprisoned by a federal judge without jury for civil contempt. The trial-by-jury amendment applies only to cases involving criminal contempt.

This was a lot for many Southern Senators to take. This may be an imperfect law, but if it is administered vigorously, and implemented honestly, it could mean a major step forward.

President Harry S. Truman once told me in an interview, "I would rather have a bad law and good administration of it than the best law in the world with phony administration." This could apply now, too.

Coast Strike Victory



Just before "Sig Isacs of California" employers agreed to settle, some of the hundred picketers who struck at Isacs' two factories gathered for a last go-around. Terms of the settlement include wage hike, two-week vacations and other improvements.

JUSTICE

"International Ladies Garment Workers' Union"

Office of Publication,
501 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Editorial Office:
1116 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.
Tel. COlumbus 8-7699

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and General Secretary-Treasurer
LEON STEIN, Editor

Subscription price paid in advance
\$2.00 a year

Entered as Second Class matter
Feb. 3, 1948, at the Post Office at
Jersey City, N. J., under the Act of
March 3, 1879.

Vol. XXXIX, August 18, 1957, No. 16

Montreal ILG Says 'Bienvenu' To 270 Overseas Newcomers

Some 270 newcomers to Canada—from Ireland, the British Isles and Greece—have found work in Montreal's dress industry during the past few months through the cooperation of ILGWU and management representatives.

Two hundred of them, immigrants from Ireland and the British Kingdom, were persuaded to come to Canada recently by a delegation of Montreal employers and trade unionists traveling to Europe for that purpose.

These new Canadians are being installed as members of the union as rapidly as possible. Many jobs are found for them in the shops, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shanon.

On July 20, a group of 20 girls arrived by plane from Athens, Greece; two days later, they attended a meeting at the union office where they learned about the role of the ILGWU in the ladies' garment industry.

Community Spokesmen

Maurice Mandel, assistant manager of the Montreal Dress Jacket Board and a member of the labor-management team that visited Europe, was chairman.

Several representatives of the Montreal-Quebec community organization took part in the meeting, among them Philip Pappas, president; Mrs. N. Ormiston, wife of the organization's first vice president; and Nicholas Vassiliadis, manager, a Greek-speaking member of the union acted as interpreter.

On the same day, all 76 girls were placed in union shops, where they are currently working. Through the cooperation of Montreal's Greek community organization, these newcomers to Canada's shores found temporary living quarters in houses of their Montreal countrymen.

Harry Tildenman of the Montreal Dress Jacket Board has been placed in charge of job placement for the immigrants.

Local 20 Member Meeting At Diplomat on Aug. 29

Manager Joseph Kessler will report on industry conditions at a membership meeting of Local 20, New York Waterpool Garden Workers, on Thursday, Aug. 29, at 5:30 in Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd St. The meeting also will get a report on the special campaign, sparked by shop chairmen and business agents, to encourage a maximum turnout by railway workers under the Permanent Personnel Regulation system.

JAN-WAN GOES UNION IN SEASONAL STEP-UP OF UNDE ORGANIZING

With the fall season in the New York underwear industry well under way, concerted organizing efforts are in progress to root out every vestige of non-union operation.

One of the first to tumble in the current drive, according to Local 42 Manager Mathias Schoenwald, was the Jan-Wan firm, which had held for several years, which succumbed after a four-day strike in which employees took part.

The workers had signed up with the union after an intensive drive, but the employer refused to negotiate, leading off the strike.

Conceding to all union demands, the firm agreed to a re-education in the work-week to 35 hours with compensatory wage increases, paid holidays, "vacation" benefits and other standard labor terms.

Business Agent Julius Ramirez sparked organizing efforts at the firm and, under supervision of Manager Schoenwald, negotiated the contract with the company.

Indications point to a very busy season this fall, Schoenwald said, reporting that the vast majority of undergarment and negligee shops in New York are already working at full capacity.

Midwest Gets 20-Year Cotton Garment Holdout

A 20-year holdout in the Chicago and Illinois Out-of-Town cotton garment markets has at last signed up with the ILGWU, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, Midwest Region director. The holdout firm, Lee Garment Co., has signed two contracts bringing its shops in Chicago and Clinton, Ill., into the union.

Both contracts provide for wage increases, a reduction in the work week, vacation pay, four paid holidays, and health and welfare fund contributions by the employer.

Beneficiaries of the new contracts include 40 casual-dress workers in Lee Garment Co.'s Chicago shop and an eventual 50 to 75 in the firm's Clinton plant. The Chicagoans will become members of ILGWU Local 76, and the Clinton workers will join Local 129 in Decatur.

Union negotiators included General Organizer Harry Butler in Clinton and Local 76 Manager Sam Glusman and Administrative Secretary Jack Rubin in Chicago.

Another ILGWU milestone in the Chicago area will be reached when Local 208, at its September meeting, presents its first dozen retirees with their initial pension checks. The retiring members range in age from 65 to 71. Vice Pres. Bialis will preside at the meeting.

On Aug. 13, a joint assembly of

the executive committees of all the Chicago ILGWU locals joined Guy Tyler, director of the ILGWU Training Institute and of the union's Political Department, discussed current political developments.

'98' PRESSES RAISES FOR 2,800 WORKERS IN PLASTIC PARLEYS

Up to 2,800 workers in 43 shops are affected by current negotiations, reports Aug. 15, the union is demanding a general boost in wages, higher minimums, retirement benefits, severance pay, a seventh paid holiday and time-and-a-half pay for overtime work after seven hours.

With the current contract expiring Aug. 15, the union is demanding a general boost in wages, higher minimums, retirement benefits, severance pay, a seventh paid holiday and time-and-a-half pay for overtime work after seven hours.

Penning Montreal Swimsuit Pacts



ILGWU negotiators and five major Montreal swimwear manufacturers reached agreement on union contract terms last month. ILGWU who joined employer spokesmen at pact signing were General Organizer Samuel Harbit (seated left), Vice Pres. Bernard Shanon (seated, center) and Si Bressner (standing, right).

Start Corset, Bra

Operator Classes

More than 50 workers already have indicated they will attend a course for training operators for the corset and brassiere industry, slated to get under way in September, reports Manager Abraham Snyder of Local 32.

The course, to be given in two classes, is being arranged by the local with the aid of the teachers and facilities of the High School of Fashion Industries, continuing a project initiated last spring.

Local members participated in a full calendar of summer activities, starting with a weekend at Study House attended by some 200 chaperones and others, followed by tours to the Park Collection and the Clinton and a boat trip around Manhattan. On Saturday, Sept. 21, local members will take a bus ride to Hyde Park, shrine of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Vietnam men make up about 40 per cent of the male labor force of the nation, according to the U. S. Labor Department.

East River View



Mrs. Arthur Boyer shows visiting Allentown members panoramic view from terrace of her apartment at ILGWU Cooperative Village in Manhattan. More than 200 Allentown ILGWUers saw the housing development and went to UN headquarters during trip to metropolis last month.

Students Give Unionism High Mark After Visit to ILGWU

A group of Junior High School students from Garden City, Long Island—only two of whom had ever had any contact with a union member—used to think that unions "did more harm than good." But, recently, they decided to look into the matter a bit further, and after a visit to the ILGWU they now have quite a better picture of union aims, achievements and functions. Here's the story as related to the New York Sunday News (Thursday section) on July 28, headlined "Fair-minded Students Find Unions Okay."

LABOR unions aren't as autocratic or as bad as they once thought, a group of inquisitive ninth graders in Garden City Junior High School now admit.

The students, members of a current events discussion club, all were agreed last spring, said teacher Sanford Clarke, that "unions did more harm than good" and while they may have served a purpose during the early days of industrial development, they now were unnecessary and in "most cases were autocratically run for the benefit of labor racketeers."

The club members, noted Clarke, believed unions caused too many strikes, had "too much power" and forced artificially high salaries upon management. They also felt that unions took away management's legitimate rights to set up job standards, hire and fire employees and establish wage scales.

They're Fair-minded

"Only two in the group had any contact with a union member," said Clarke, "and none had received any school background in labor history."

As fair-minded youngsters, they decided to learn more about the subject and write to the National Association of Manufacturers and to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for more information. After receiving, reading and discussing the literature, they noted the ILGWU had a film available about the union.

The film, titled, "With These Hands," depicted the history of the ILGWU and indicated how the union had pro-

gressed from sweat shop days to its present achievements. These include wages, working conditions, safety measures and pensions, as well as the Union Health Center and a vacation center. Collective bargaining between management and labor also was shown.

"Many of the students felt the film was nothing but a clever fabrication by the union," said Clarke. "They didn't believe collective bargaining could take place willingly and peacefully on both sides, or that a health and vacation center existed. They remained convinced they had passed uncashed through an attempt in the film to brainwash them."

Sought the Truth

At this point the students decided they had better find out the truth about unions by a first hand inspection. They decided to visit a union and question a union official, speak to union members privately and at random, see the health center, visit a factory and question the owner.

They first visited the ILGWU headquarters in Manhattan and subjected

Mark Starr, the education director, to a battery of questions. Next they visited the ILGWU Health Center and found it covered eleven floors in one building. Next they visited a dress factory and spoke to the owner, an official of the Dress Manufacturers Board of Trade.

They were surprised to hear him say he regarded the union as "desirable and necessary." He let the youngsters wander about the factory and to talk to any one of his 125 employees. All later reported only favorable comments about both the employer and the union.

Once the Garden City students returned home and evaluated their trip, a characteristic comment was:

"I've changed my mind about unions; I think there must be many good ones and it isn't true they are all bad."

One student said:

"I didn't think it was true that labor and management could really feel kindly toward each other. As a result of our trip, I heard and saw what good labor relations can really mean."

HOLLYWOOD GLAMORIZES GARMENT INDUSTRY IN " "



Love and union loyalty are in temporary conflict as Babe and Sid sing the catchy "There Once Was a Man."

During the day the new plant superintendent repairs mechanical breakdown.



At night, he studies books (the company's), begins to suspect dirty work.



THE PAJAMA GAME," a fast-paced filmed version of Richard Bissell's novel, "7½ Cents," is full of the zesty songs, zany comedy and tingling dance numbers that made the musical stage production several seasons back a smash hit on Broadway.

With Doris Day and John Raitt in the romantic leads, the film puts a new twist into traditional management-labor conflict. Doris, as Babe Williams, is shop chairlady and head of the grievance committee at the Sleepate Pajama Co. 'way out in Dubuque. Raitt, as Sid Sorokin, the ex-cutter who has just landed the job of production man at the plant, has a run-in with her on his first day at the shop.

The trouble is that Boss Hasler wants more production while the workers want more money: specifically, a boost of 7½ cents an hour which, they sing lustily, isn't very much, but given every hour in the week, every week in the year, can pile up to a very tidy sum.

Babe and Sid are caught in the pinch of conflicting loyalties. There are uproarious scenes in which the company time-and-motion man (magnificently played by Eddie Foy Jr.) beats out a speed-up rhythm. Things get even worse when Boss Hasler turns down the committee's request for an increase. A crisis looms. So does the annual union picnic, which provides for some impish dances featuring Carol Haney.

Sid suspects dirty work, wheedles the information from Carol, who works in the front office, that the boss added the 7½ cents into production cost months ago, but has covered up with a double set of account books. With this information, Sid helps get the increase which brings the happy announcement of victory to the union's strike rally.

Thanks to Warner Bros. Pictures, here is a gorgeous color film that brings romance and song and dance to a background of shop and factory and union meeting. It will make you feel like singing and shouting for the union! What a film! Don't miss it!



"Married life is lots of fun—two can sleep as cheap as one," sing Doris Day and John Raitt in final number of film showing victory for sound labor relations.

THE PAJAMA GAME"



Love and stitches hit a fast pace when Sid and fiery Babe get set.



Trouble ahead as boss turns down wage demand. Shop committee in emergency huddle with local president, calls slowdown that drives engineer daffy.



"I'm a fightin' man—keep your dukes up," Boss Hasler advises Sid before he sends him to negotiate with union committee. Boss uses a phony set of locked ledgers.



While waiting for word on last-minute negotiations, Carol Honey and two cutters do a "Get Hot, Union," dance that sets union meeting a-jumping.



Babe belts out "7 1/2 Cents", and in rollicking rhythms figures out wage boost total for days, weeks, months and years, telling about all the things it will buy.



The crisis passes, strike is averted; Boss Hasler, in a speech filled with platitudes, gives in, and big, open-air, drive-in strike rally ends in song of victory.

1 Day Strike Craps Drive, EOT Lets Eastern Quilt

A five-month organization campaign, climaxed by a one-day strike in which all of the shop's workers participated, has resulted in the unionization of Eastern Quilting Co., manufacturer of children's robes and quiltings in Passaic, N. J., reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

As soon as the firm began its two-union operations early in April 1957, the new Jersey EOT Organizing Unit started its organizing efforts at the plant. As the company increased the number of workers, the organizing Unit stepped up its activities.

Buffs At Talks

Though the employer was notified that the ILGWU represented a majority of the workers, he refused to negotiate a union contract. The union then called a strike, and the workers responded 100 per cent.

Before the day was over, the employer conceded and arrangements were made to begin negotiations. Through the balance of the day and well into the evening, agreement was reached. A contract was signed providing substantial gains for the workers, and by the next morning, they were back at work.

Outstanding improvement for the union consisted of a reduction in working hours from 40 to 35 weekly, coupled with a compensating wage increase. In addition, all workers' winter piece of work will receive overtime pay after the regular daily hours.

Before unionization, the workers had no fringe benefits. Now both piece and work workers will be paid for six and one-half holidays, will receive full benefits of the EOT

ALLENTOWN BLOUSES IN FULL COMPLIANCE ON 35-HOUR PROVISOS

Time-and-a-half pay for overtime after seven hours in a day has gone into effect for piece workers as well as time workers in 35-hour shops in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, reports Vice Pres. David Glengard, director of the Northeast Department. The gain was achieved through implementation of the second phase of the 35-hour provision in the contract covering about 1,000 workers in the area.

Jobs Saved

Prompt action by the union helped save the jobs, as well as pay vacation benefits, to several hundred workers at the Mat Millier plant in Allentown and Bethlehem.

When the firm closed operations recently, Local 113 went to bat to collect wages and vacation benefits due the workers, and helped in having expenses reimbursed by the manufacturer who had been supplying Miller with work.

District Supervisor Sol Greenblatt announced that the executive boards of Local 111 and 92 of Allentown and Reading have distributed about \$5,000 to welfare and community agencies in the Lehigh Valley and adjoining areas. The funds represent the first allocations from the 1957 mutual review proceeds.

English-Speaking of 117 See "With These Hands"

English-speaking members of Local 117, New York Cloak Operators, heard Manager Joseph Turkin speak on industry conditions and saw a showing of "With These Hands," the ILGWU film history, at a membership meeting held Aug. 14 at Manhattan Center.

Health and Welfare Fund, and will be covered for pension rights by the Eastern Region Retirement Fund. Also, the employer agreed to underwrite the principle of service awards.

The union's successful campaign at Eastern Quilting was sparked by Newark Manager Peter Dettelson and an organizing team consisting of Saul Neustroth, of Larch, Jerry Teitelbaum, Charles Calderone, Otto Hlavacek and Frank Tryktsky.

Willy Walker was chosen shop chairman.

L.A. Health Center Gives Salk Shots

Throughout the month of August, Salk vaccine shots to prevent polio will be given to Los Angeles members of the Glendon Health Center, 1120 South Maple, according to an announcement by Vice Pres. Samuel Otis, Pacific Coast director. The arrangement was approved by the health center committee upon recommendation by the medical director, Dr. Max C. Lippe.

Members have been urged to make their appointments early so that an adequate supply of the vaccine will be assured. The program is conducted with the cooperation of the Los Angeles Health Department. In accordance with the policy of the Health Department, special attention on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 10:00 A.M., the vaccine will be administered only to people 40 years of age or younger.

Cloak Examiners Chart 40th Anniversary Fete

The 40th anniversary of the chartering of Local 82, New York Cloak Examiners, will be marked with special exercises on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at Hotel Diplomat. Manager Joshua Fogel has announced.

Shoulder Pad Arbitrator Upholds Union Right to Scan All Books

The union's right to examine all records of a firm, to check whether contract provisions are being fully complied with, was upheld last month by the impartial chairman of the New York shoulder pad industry.

After a hearing requested by Manager Joseph Turkin of Local 102, New York Neckwear Workers' Local 102, arbitrator George Ostrow directed the Lyman Novelty Co. to submit, for examination by the union's representatives, not only his regular payroll records but also his cash book and social security and unemployment insurance tax returns.

Show All Books

The local based its demand for examination of the firm's cash book and tax records on two provisions in the union's agreement with the association.

Paragraph 27, which states that, upon request, the employer "shall exhibit for examination to a representative of the union all books and records showing payroll, labor costs and production, for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with the provisions of this agreement are being fully complied with."

Paragraph 63, which, according to the union, makes it a violation of the agreement for

ZIMMERMAN ON UNIT VOTING HIGHER RATES FOR PUERTO RICO PAY

Legal wage minimums for several divisions of the Puerto Rican labor garment industry will go up within the next two months as a result of hearings held on the island last month by special industry committees of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, served as a labor member of each of the industry committees, along with Thomas J. Flavelle of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Prudence Rivera-Marciano of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

The committees, appointed by the U.S. Secretary of Labor, consists of Puerto Rican and statewide representatives of labor, employers and the general public.

Workers affected by the minimum-wage boosts include those working on undergarments, blouse children's wear, awaters, scarfs, crocheted beading and other embroidery, handkerchiefs, and gloves types of apparel for women and children.

In the great majority of cases, the minimums will go up by 10 to 12½ cents an hour. In some instances, such as in handkerchiefs and children's wear, the increases were much lower, despite the vigorous objections of labor members, who contended that the proposed wage changes were insufficient to meet the objectives of the law.

Dr. Lasare Teper, ILGWU research director, represented the union at all industry committee hearings. He also served as a spokesman, at certain hearings, for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, and the Pocketbook Workers' Union.

Industry committees met in Puerto Rico every year to review minimum wages in all its industries. This is in accordance with provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour Law which permits lower minimum wage rates in Puerto Rico, but requires their frequent revision. In order to bring standards there as fast as economically feasible to the attending level of \$1 an hour.

Explaining his decision, impartial chairman Ostrow stated that it was based on the clear and unambiguous language of the contract making all records pertaining to payroll, including social security and unemployment insurance tax returns, subject to union examination.

Lyman Novelty Co. is a member of the National Association of Shoulder Pad Manufacturers. The local was represented at the hearing by Manager Joseph Turkin and attorney Vincent Arceneux of Lieberman, Katz & Arceneux.

More than 800,000 pairs are submitted to the Fair Labor Standards and Walsh-Paul Price Control Act. In one year 32,000 firms were investigated by the Labor Department (DOL) and in the field of the act.

At Puerto Rico Cabinet Session



ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Dressmakers' Local 22 (shown above shaking hands with Governor Luis Muñiz Marin), attended meeting of Puerto Rican Cabinet last month, along with New York's Governor Averell Harriman (center) and Industrial Commissioner Lador Lubin (seated left, in front of island's Secretary of Labor, Fernando Sierra Berdecal, for discussion of problems of Puerto Rican labor in New York. Zimmerman heads Puerto Rican Affairs Committee of Mayor Wagner's Commission on Intergroup Relations. Speakers stressed economic contribution of Puerto Ricans to New York City and State, applauded current fight of AFL-CIO against racketeers attempting to exploit them.

HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margolis

High-Pressure TV Ads Pushing Dubious Drugs

When you watch that television screen, you'd better watch your pocketbook too. There is increasing evidence that high-pressure advertising of drugs, toiletries and cosmetics are advertisements being successful in persuading people to spend more money for products sometimes of dubious value, and that a number of deceptions are being used by television advertisers of drugs and toiletries.

All sales figures indicate the public is definitely succumbing to the heavy television advertising for drugs and toiletries. Retail sales of cosmetics and toiletries reached a record \$12 billion last year, 18 per cent over 1955. Biggest gains were for deodorants, make-up items and toiletations, all heavily advertised over TV.

The Federal Trade Commission has set up a special unit to monitor television and radio commercials, and recently issued its first complaints against three well-known television advertisers for claiming their products were effective for treating the aches and pains of arthritis, rheumatism and related diseases. They're not adequate, effective or reliable treatment for these ills, FTC charged.

All-Out Promises

Products claimed to help arthritis and rheumatism sufferers have become one of the most voracious types of television advertising. Arthritis-Rub advertised: "These are arthritis hands... You're looking at them now as they experience a totally new kind of pain relief. The difference is a new formula... giving extra deep skin penetration... See how it disappears into the skin..."

Whitehall Pharmaceutical Co., maker of InfaRub, advertised: "Now science announces a new way to relieve pain—of arthritis, rheumatism, backache and muscle aches—without pills... Rubbed gently into the painful area it penetrates so deep that it actually vanishes... Speeds up the flow of fresh red blood... drives away pain-causing congestion..."

Omega advertised on radio: "You know how I suffered... I talked to my druggist and he told me to rub my aching back with Omega Oil... next morning I felt like a boy again... It contains an active ingredient that actually penetrates the skin..."

Some of the same type of advertising appeared in magazines: The FTC's complaint charges that these products give only temporary relief of the minor aches and pains of these ills. InfaRub and "Heat" do not penetrate below the skin to the aching joints. Omega says: Neither does Menstrual Rub, nor does it provide relief throughout a night or for hours, nor reduce stiffness of arthritis or similar conditions.

These companies and their ad agencies so far have not revealed their answers to these charges.

The FTC is also wrangling with the makers of Warren Capelin, which it charges were misrepresented as an effective treatment for the pains of arthritis and rheumatism. The company denies its claims are false, and the dispute will have to be settled at a hearing. Capelin's representation too has many causes, and although some products may relieve minor aches and pains for a short time, there is no single product that can cure it," the Better Business Bureau advised.

ILGWU Locals on Extra Duty in New York Registration Push



Union offices, such as Local 117's (left), stayed open evenings so that members could be helped with PFR worksheets by Training Institute students and union volunteers; various locals, such as Manager Spitzer's 60-60A (center) mailed PFR materials to all

members' homes; workers traveled in groups (Local 40 contingent, right) to garment center's own registration place on West 35th St. Final day for PFR central registration period is Aug. 28; register now to avoid long waiting-lines in the fall.

New Jersey ILG Locals Spur Vote Registering As N.Y. Registrations Climb

ILGWU affiliates in all areas of New Jersey have launched a large-scale attack on the problem of getting union members registered to vote. The campaign got under way last week at an unprecedented meeting in Newark attended by representatives from every local in the state, affiliated with the Eastern Out-of-Town, Cloak Out-of-Town, and Northeast Departments, and the South Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Board.

The session was called three months in advance of New Jersey's forthcoming gubernatorial election to show as much time as possible for the job of making sure that all ILGWU in the state are eligible to vote.

All-out participation by Jersey ILGWU affiliates in the drive was pledged by Edward Kramer, assistant general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, who chaired the meeting.

Speaking for Vice Presidents Horowitz, Rubin and Gimpel, he said the state's locals, in cooperation with the ILGWU political department, would make every effort to assure that ILGWU members not only were eligible to vote, but understood the issues and knew the candidate.

Crucial Contest

Pointing out that New Jersey is one of the few states that will have statewide contests this November, Gus Tyler, director of the ILGWU Political Department, stressed the importance of having a pro-labor Governor.

This is particularly true in states such as New Jersey, where the legislature almost invariably is dominated by anti-labor forces, resulting from over-representation by rural areas.

For the ILGWU to be effective in New Jersey, this year and in future elections, it must get as many of its members as possible registered to vote, he said. To carry out this objective, he outlined a three-point program to be set up well in advance of the Sept. 2 New Jersey registration deadline:

1. Each ILGWU local in the state will set up a card-file giving the town, ward and precinct breakdown on its members.
2. These cards will be checked against the lists of registered voters.
3. An intensive effort will be made to contact those members who are not registered and impress them with the importance of registering and voting.

Year-Round Program

While the immediate objective of this program is to aid in the election of a pro-labor

Governor and state legislators this fall, the program will continue to function on a full-time, year-round basis, ready for use in all future local, state and national elections.

To get the program in motion, full-time clerical help will be obtained to assist locals in setting up the file-card system and in checking the list of registered voters. A second meeting was scheduled to be held in Newark this week to work out details of the registration program.

Sadler's Wells Ballot

Tickets on Sale at '38'

The Sadler's Wells Ballot of London will present the "Royal Ballet" at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City next month. Center-balcony tickets are available at \$2.50 apiece from the local box office, 117 West 45th St., for the following performances:

—Saturday evening, Sept. 14: "Blythe" in three acts.

—Saturday evening, Sept. 21: "Bellatrix" and "Coppelia" in three acts.

Pay Increases Highlight Gains In New Portland Cloak Terms

A wage increase of 10 cents an hour, retroactive to July 1, highlights gains won in a new three-year agreement in the Portland, Ore., cloak industry, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otis, Pacific Coast director.

The renewal, similar to the recently concluded San Francisco cloak pact, also gives the union the right to reopen the wage clause for another wage boost after two years. If agreement is not reached at that time, the union may terminate the contract.

Other improvements in the pact, ratified by the members of Local 70 and the manufacturers, include two additional paid holidays (a total of four) for both time and piece workers, and an increase of 1 1/2 per cent in employers' contributions to health, welfare, vacation and retirement funds for a total of 5 per cent.

Wage minimums also were boost-

ed, with the floor set at \$1.35 an hour. Overtime pay after seven hours a day and 35 hours a week is carried over from the previous contract, and another clause provides for a severance pay fund based on what is attained in San Francisco.

Seattle Settlement

An agreement containing all features of the Portland pact has been completed in the Seattle cloak industry, and has been submitted to the members of Local 28 and the employers for ratification.

Joining with Vice Pres. Otis in the Portland negotiations was a committee headed by Local 72's Manager Manley Labby. The Seattle pact was headed by Local 28 Manager Elmer Pratt.

Dress Employers Assist

During the past fortnight, in conjunction with the union's "Operation PFR," a novel labor-management drive to encourage registration, 60,000 ILGWU dressmakers in some 1,600 plants in New York City got under way following a conference between the New York Dress Joint Board and five employers' associations.

At this conference, called by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, joint board general manager, employer representatives agreed that firms belonging to these

associations would, wherever possible, make clerical help available to garment workers filling out their PFR worksheets.

In locals with "community captain" organizations, Political Department staffers have been meeting with the captains, providing them with lists of members living in their neighborhoods, urging them to pay personal calls upon members to encourage them to register.

All Locals Active

Local 10's campaign for registration of its members began with a special meeting addressed by Pres. David Dubinsky and Gus Tyler, director of the Political Department. At this session, 400 officers, volunteering to work in their home neighborhoods, were given kits including PFR worksheets, instruction sheets and lists of registration places.

Other ILGWU affiliates conducting home-visit campaigns include Locals 60-60A, 22, 99, 105 and 135. Local 27, which has distributed 50,000 worksheets, is concentrating on sending registrants to P.R. 32 in the garment center.

Local 49's registration drive, sparked by "PEG," the belt-makers' political education group, has been going full-swing since June 15. Groups of members are being brought directly to the registration office on West 35th St., in Manhattan.

Also, the local is conducting a courier, with prizes of a round-trip ticket to Puerto Rico or a 1957 portable TV set, a 150 Savings Bond and a portable radio. To be eligible to enter the contest, a member of the local need only register to vote and then bring his PFR card to the union.

Similar registration contests are being conducted by Locals 90 and 95.

Lunchtime Railes

At Locals 81 and 135, regular new-member classes with attendance as high as 150, are being used to instruct members on how to fill out their PFR worksheets.

Shop and lunchtime meetings are being used for encouragement of PFR registration by practically all locals in New York City and Westchester. Locals 26, 48, 66, 86, 124 and 132 are some of the ILGWU units pushing registration in this manner.

Several ILGWU affiliates are

keeping their offices open evenings in order to help members fill out their worksheets. Among these are Locals 5, 26, 31, 35, 105, 117 and 145.

Foreign-language assistance is being offered by Locals 9 (Yiddish), 105 (Spanish) and others.

In The Bronx, Local 98 has set up, in plants near registration places, tables where worksheets are filled out. Loudspeakers inside these shops announce this service to members and passing crowds.

Mailings to Homes

At Locals 60-60A and 82, all members visiting the office to pay their dues are given PFR worksheets and informed that they can get help at once in filling out their registration forms.

Several of the locals — among them Locals 22, 32, 40, and 143—have mailed PFR forms and instruction sheets to all members' homes.

Locals 60-60A and 62, working closely with the ILGWU Political Department, played a major part in the success of the sound-truck meeting conducted on the evening of Aug. 7, on the corner of 134th St. and Lenox Ave. in Harlem.

Workshoppers were set up at the rally so that voters in the audience could get PFR-worksheet assistance on the spot.

Local 49 has been pressing its registration campaign through intensive use of its "Voice of 89" radio program and by personal contacts in the shops.

In the heart of Manhattan's garment district, tables were set up on the street on August 13, to facilitate registration by area workers.

Support Humanized Immigration Laws

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to enact at least a minimal program to liberalize and humanize the present immigration laws before adjournment.

The federation's legislative representative, Hyman H. Bookbinder, said this should include a permanent residence status for the thousands of Hungarian refugees admitted to America, and entry into this country of persons, from any foreign area, who could lead needed skills to American progress.

N'East Organizational Shifts Mirror Department Advances

Sid Greene has been appointed as an assistant to the director of the Northeast Department and Ray Shore has been named director of the department's Pennsylvania organizing division. The announcement was made last week by Vice Pres. David Gindgold, Northeast director, who also reported on several other organizational changes and shifts.

Sid Greene and Jack Halpern, who has supervised the department's field activities for many years, will serve as Greene's assistants. Shore replaces Ed Baxley, who is leaving for Local. Robert Wolk, now assigned to the New England area, will be Shore's assistant. Shore has been manager of the Madison District for a number of years.

In addition, the Northeast auditing staff is being enlarged, and stepped-up organizing drives are under way in several important areas. Also, plans are being put into effect for expansion and coordination of all educational work in the department, Gindgold states.

Greene, for the past 11 years, has been manager of the Allentown, Pa. district. On the ILGWU staff for 21 years, he began his union service as an organizer, and later became manager of the Philadelphia district.



Sid Greene Ray Shore

Halpern area. After serving in the armed forces during World War II, and while in the Pennsylvania area, he also became director of the Pennsylvania Organization Department.

In the latter capacity, he served for seven years—a period during which the Northeast Department greatly increased its membership. This past spring, he supervised the piece-rate enforcement campaign conducted by the department among the 200 dress shops in that state.

As a follow-up to this drive, continuous efforts are being made in the Pittsburgh area to consolidate these gains.

Gindgold also disclosed that the State Bell Apparel Contractors' Association and the Pennsylvania Dress Manufacturers' Association, who represent the blouse and dress industries, respectively, had been attempting to circumvent the collective agreement provisions for the 35-hour week and payment of all overtime work at the rate of time and one-half.

"The Northeast Department," said Gindgold, "in strict conformity with the ILGWU convention mandate for inclusion and enforcement of 35-hour provisions in all pacts, has been uncompromising in its insistence on time and one-half for all overtime work."

However, he reported, while

blouse contractors are generally complying, resistance has occurred in some instances where the same plants produce both blouses and dresses, either in different times of the season or during the same periods, and therefore come under the coverage of two agreements.

HITS AND MRS.

by Jane Goodall

Guys, Gals, Kids Differ On Where Shoe Pinches

All women are convinced:

- That they weigh too much.
- That they are busier than anybody in the whole world.
- That nobody realizes how hard they work.
- That nobody else's house gets as messed-up as theirs.
- That their husbands and children are not co-operative.
- That men are impractical.
- That this year's fashions are simply beautiful.
- That they do not have enough clothes.
- That men are not interested in anything important.
- That their houses need re-decorating.
- That they do not get the consideration they deserve.



All men are convinced:

- That nobody realizes how hard they work.
- That nobody's wife is as funny a housekeeper as theirs.
- That women talk too much.
- That it is smart economy to buy a new car every year.
- That women are extravagant.
- That this year's fashions are the crassest yet.
- That they know the one spot in the whole country where the fish bite best.
- That women are not interested in anything important.
- That nobody realizes how much they have on their minds.
- That they do not get the consideration they deserve.
- That women have no sense of humor.

All children are convinced:

- That their parents are stricter than anybody else's.
- That everybody gets a bigger allowance than they do.
- That everybody else gets to stay up later than they do.
- That they don't get as good report cards as they deserve because the teacher has it in for them.
- That nobody else has to do as many chores as they do.
- That their parents are very old-fashioned.
- That they will someday be rich and famous.
- That grownups are not interested in anything important.

Northeast Graduates



Update New York and Vermont ILGers attending weekend Northeast Department Institute at Manhattan University, received their "diplomas" at luncheon gathering. Here ILGWU District Manager Alec Karolyk (standing third from left), Jack Halpern, assistant to department director (standing fourth from left), and Robert Riley, of Cornell staff (far right), present certificates to students.

Women Over 35 Swell Labor Ranks

New evidence that the high standard of living in the United States is increasingly dependent on more than one salary to a family is contained in a current Department of Commerce study showing that women past 35 now account for the biggest gain in the nation's work force.

Ten years ago there were 8.5 million women over 35 in the labor force. Today there are nearly 13 million, an increase of 50 per cent. The increase among younger women was only 8 per cent.

AFL-CIO Ethical Codes (2)

Racketeers, Reds, Fascists

One of the Ethical Practices Codes adopted by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is the following statement on keeping the labor movement free from "racketeers, crooks, Communists and Fascists." JUSTICE will publish several other codes in forthcoming issues.

ARTICLE VII, Section 7 of the Constitution of the AFL-CIO establishes that "it is a basic principle of this federation that it must be and remain free from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of Communism, Fascism or other totalitarian agencies who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and of free and democratic trade unionism."

Under this constitutional provision there is no room within the federation or any of its affiliated unions for any person in a position of leadership or responsibility who is a crook, a racketeer, a Communist or a Fascist. And it is the obligation of every union affiliated with the AFL-CIO to take appropriate steps to ensure that this principle is complied with.

To be sure, neither the AFL-CIO nor its affiliated unions are law-enforcing agencies. It is not within the purview or authority of a trade union to convict its members of a violation of statutory law. But it is the duty and responsibility of each national and international union affiliated with the federation to see to it that it is free of all corrupt, Communist or Fascist influences. Consequently, a trade union need not wait until a criminal conviction to bar from office corrupt, Communist or Fascist influences. The responsibility of each union to see to it that it is free of such influences is not a responsibility placed upon an union by law. It is a responsibility which rests upon our unions by the AFL-CIO constitution and by the moral principles that govern the trade union movement.

Eternal vigilance in this area is the price of an honest democratic trade union movement. It is not possible, nor is it desirable, to set down rigid rules to determine whether a particular individual in a position of responsibility or leadership in the trade union movement is a crook, a racketeer, a Communist, or a Fascist.

Obviously, if a person has been convicted of a crime involving corruption, turpitude or offense to trade union morality, he should be barred from office or responsible position in the labor movement.

Obviously also, a person commonly known to be a crook or racketeer should not enjoy immunity to prey upon the trade union movement because he has somehow managed to escape conviction.

In the same manner, the fact that a person has refrained from formally becoming a mem-

ber of the Communist Party or a Fascist organization should not permit him to hold or retain a position of responsibility or leadership in the trade union movement, if, regardless of formal membership, he consistently supports or actively participates in the activities of the Communist Party or any Fascist or totalitarian organization. In that case, in all others, determinations must be made as a matter of common sense and with due regard to the rights of the labor unions and the individuals involved.

On the basis of these conclusions, the Ethical Practices Committee, under the authority vested in it by the Constitution of the AFL-CIO, pursuant to the mandate of the First Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions.

1. The AFL-CIO and each of its affiliated unions should undertake the obligation, through appropriate constitutional or administrative measures and orderly procedure, to insure that no persons who constitute corrupt influences or practices or who represent or support Communist, Fascist or other totalitarian agencies should hold office of any kind in such trade union organizations.

2. No person should hold or retain office or appointed position in the AFL-CIO or any of its affiliated national or international unions or subordinate bodies thereof who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude or offense to trade union morality.

3. No person should hold or retain office or appointed position in the AFL-CIO or any of its affiliated national or international unions or subordinate bodies thereof who is commonly known to be a crook or racketeer preying on the labor movement and its good name for corrupt purposes, whether or not previously convicted for such nefarious activities.

4. No person should hold or retain office or appointed position in the AFL-CIO or any of its affiliated national or international unions or subordinate bodies thereof who is a member, consistent supporter or who actively participates in the activities of the Communist Party or of any Fascist or other totalitarian organization which opposes the democratic principles to which our country and the American trade union movement are dedicated.

LABOR on the AIR

AFL-CIO presents news commentary by **WARD P. MORGAN** Mon.-Fri. through Friday 7 P.M. EST over nationwide ABC network and **JOHN W. VANDERCOOK** Monday through Friday 12 P.M. EST over nationwide ABC network

Stern at Education Session Aug. 21

Prof. Bernard Stern of Brooklyn College will speak on "How to Enjoy Good Books" on Wednesday, Aug. 21. As a special added attraction, the ILGWU Student Fellowship movie will be shown. The time: 6 P.M. The place: The ILGWU's air-conditioned headquarters building at 1710 Broadway, Manhattan.

Education Department Secretary Fannie M. Cohn also announces plans are proceeding for reopening to October of the ILGWU Educational and Recreational Center's activities, as well as a panel discussion on international affairs to be held at the United Nations under ILGWU auspices in November.

LOCAL 9 N. Y. Clerk Finishes Membership Meeting

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11—The first of the "Hot" Diplomat, 118 West 42nd St., Manager Harry Fisher will report on state of union and industry.

CUTTERS' HANDBOOK

Membership Acclaim Greet Local Handbook for Cutters

Response to the Handbook for Cutters, recently mailed to members of Local 10, has been most gratifying. Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, local manager, reports. The booklet, the first of its kind ever issued by the local, provides basic information on the organization's history and organizational structure, regulations governing wage and working conditions and welfare benefits, and various educational and recreational opportunities available to members.

Praiseworthy for the booklet were received not only from members but from ILGWU officers and heads of other locals to whom complimentary copies have been sent.

It was felt that the handbook would be especially helpful in acquainting new members with essential information about the organization. However, many voiced the belief that old-time members also would derive much benefit from it as a handy guide to shop regulations and benefits which have necessarily expanded with the growth of the union during the past decade.

Manager Falkman states that it also points up the duties and responsibilities of those who belong to the organization. In the case of a violation of union rules, he notes it would be difficult to plead ignorance of these rules.

Cutters were urged to keep the booklet available for handy reference at all times. In case of doubt as to any matter, they are advised to consult the union office.

Season at Peak

With the fall season reaching its peak, all the cutters are employed, according to a survey of shops by union officers. A number of members are employed on a seasonal basis, displaced from jobs by reason of the normal turnover of firms at the end of the past season have been absorbed either on a permanent or temporary basis.

Members of the staff are under standing instructions to be alert to every opportunity for placing workers not regularly allocated to a shop on a permanent job.

Since it is during a busy period that some individuals are occasionally employed on a seasonal basis, regulations prohibiting overtime (unless there is no space in the shop for an additional cutter) committees are particularly busy in the market watching for any evidence of violations.

Because of strict enforcement activities, there has been a drop in

BRESLAW EULOGIZED AT MEMORIAL MEETING OF N.Y. CLOAK BOARD

Joseph Breslaw, late ILGWU vice president and manager of Cloak Pressers' Local 33, who passed away July 3, was memorialized last night at a special gathering of delegates and officers of the New York Cloak Joint Board.

At the meeting, attended also by officers and executive committee members of Local 25, General Manager Isidore Nagler and other close associates of Breslaw paid tribute to his many contributions and able union leadership over the years.

Other speakers at the memorial meeting included Vice Pres. Howard Molloy, local manager of Local 25; Vice Pres. George Rubin, general manager of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department; Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, local manager of Local 10; Hermon Mendelsohn, assistant to the general manager of the Cloak Joint Board; Morris Kevler, successor to Breslaw as manager of Local 25; and Emil Schlesinger, attorney for the joint board.

No membership meetings of Cutters' Local 10 will be held during August.

Violations and penalties in recent years, but this standard can only be upheld by unabated vigilance, pinning machines.

In recent weeks, a tight situation is reported as far as highly skilled cutters are concerned. While it is by no means critical, the local 10 chief stated, it underlines the importance of the union's classes in training and the recently organized course in patternmaking as a means of upgrading members so they will fill the need for top-notch mechanics and also increase their earning capacity.

Kaplan Resigns

Irving Kaplan, a business agent of Local 10, handling knits and sportswear shops, submitted his resignation to Manager Falkman on July 18. He stated he had been unable to adjust himself to working out the Cloak Joint Board. The resignation was accepted by the executive board.

70 NEAST STUDENTS COMPLETE INSTITUTE OF UPSTATE N.Y.-VT.

More than 70 "students," coming from the shops of some 30 areas of the Northeast Department of Upstate New York and Vermont District, last month were "graduated" from an intensive weekend of shop training course held at Cornell University's School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

This second annual district institute, reports Vice Pres. David Gluck, was designed to reinforce the union's policy of training active members for more effective union service.

Workshops and general sessions, conducted by members of the ILGWU staff and of Cornell's labor relations division, covered:

—Effectiveness of "right-to-work" laws on union organization and workers' standards in various states;

—Handling grievances and shop problems;

—What the Union Means to You.

Education in the local union. Instruction leaders at these workshops included Evelyn Dubrov, executive secretary of the ILGWU Political Education Dept.; Oscar Ornati and Donald Desnoyer of Cornell; Business Agents James Bellini and Sebastian Poni; Leon Nadel, Upstate education director; Harry Lopatin, Northeast postal relations director; and Marvin Rofig, ILGWU assistant education director.

At Sunday's general session, an informative discussion of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes was led by Ed Greene, assistant to the district director.

At the graduation luncheon, the university's certificates of attendance were awarded to the participants by Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, assistant to the department director; Prof. Robert Riey, Cornell's special programs coordinator; and Alec Karesky supervisor of the Upstate New York and Vermont District.

Upper South Newcomers

Vice Pres. Angela Bambeck, manager of Upper South Department, presents ILGWU charter to newly-elected officers of Local 526, representing workers at the Terry Tops children's dress firm, Whiteford, Md. Standing, left to right, are Business Agent Mario Schiele, Helen Rudi and Helen Coarbone of local's labor committee, Vice Pres. Bambeck, Local Pres. Ruth Ficker, Health Fund Secretary June Smith, Local Vice Pres. Mabel Henry and Chairlady Thelma Hutton.

BEGIN FEINBERG FUND INSTITUTE LECTURES

(Continued from Page 3)

been designed to acquaint PIT students with the vital relationship between worker and supervisor.

According to Dr. Bethel, this under course will provide an opportunity to demonstrate the community recognition of the individual worker and the fact that the interrelations of men in industry are of fundamental social and economic importance and are subject to scientific study.

Eminent Lecturers

The initial series of special lectures are grouped under the heading of "Human Relations in Industry." The first lecture will be held on Thursday, Oct. 8, when Dr. Stig Perlmutter, eminent labor historian and professor of labor and industrial relations at the University of Wisconsin, will discuss "New Concepts of Human Relations in Industry."

On Wednesday, Oct. 30, Dr. Arthur Kornhauser, professor of labor relations at Wayne State University, will analyze "Why Men Work." The final lecture in this first series, on Thursday, Nov. 21, will be given by Dr. C. Wright Mills of Columbia University, "The Responsibilities of Labor and Management in Our Changing Culture."

Vice Pres. Nagler, who played a major role in establishment of the Feinberg Memorial Fund and the special series, will preside at the first lecture on Oct. 8. These lectures, he said, will serve not only to commemorate Feinberg's many contributions to the welfare of the garment workers, for many years, but will demonstrate to students, workers, industry and the general public how recognition of the individual worker can be of immeasurable value in the production process. He praised the efforts of Dr. Bethel, Shirley Goodman, executive secretary of PIT, and Max Stine, ILGWU educational director, that made the lecture program possible.

The special lectures will continue over a three-year period. They will be given to the general public, as well as to the entire membership of PIT. Students and teachers of New York's High School of Fashion Industries, as well as professional workers in the field of labor relations, have been invited to attend. The lectures will be held in the PIT auditorium, 225 West 24th St. and will start at 8:15 P.M.

UPPER SOUTH ILGERS IN FARFLUNG ACTIVITY IN UNION, COMMUNITY

Upper South ILGers in various areas of the department were active on a variety of fronts last month in their union, the general labor movement, and the community.

—In New Windsor, Md., they were celebrating agreement on terms of the forthcoming merger of Maryland's state AFL and CIO organizations by taking part in a first annual AFL-CIO workers' institute over the state.

Conducted by Vice Pres. Angela Bambeck, manager of the Upper South Department, and Paul Wagner of the United Auto Workers, the institute was attended by students from 12 international unions and 24 locals.

—In Roanoke, Va., ILGWU members belonging to Local 429 played a leading role in their city's Diamond Jubilee celebration—demonstrating that good community citizenship goes hand in hand with good union citizenship.

Two parades highlighted the week-long celebration of Roanoke's 75th birthday—the first commemorating the city's birth in 1882; the second depicting 75 years of progress. In the first, parade, members of the Local 400 were dressed in the costumes of 1882, high button shoes and all; in the second, their costumes showed the progress of fashion from 1882 to 1957.

—In Whiteford, Md., workers at Terry Tops were glowing with pride over their new local union charter, presented to them recently by Vice Pres. Bambeck at the high point of a banquet welcoming them into the ILGWU family. Nearly all the 150 Terry Tops workers—now members of Local 526—attended the dinner together with their families. Also present were the employer, Charles Vuono, and his family.

LAW GROUP HERALDS ARBITRATION BACKING BY FEDERAL COURTS

Arbitration clauses in union contracts affecting interstate commerce are being upheld by the federal courts, the group said. It pointed out that federal law guards of legislation of the state in which the controversy arises, the labor law committee of the American Bar Association maintained last month.

The group based its conclusion upon a U.S. Supreme Court decision

BOOK FRONT

by Marion Spichandier

The New Deal's Origins Traced By Schlesinger

THE CRISIS OF THE OLD ORDER. By Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$6.

Any attempt to understand our national conduct today requires the kind of historical evaluation that comes from the brilliant pen of Prof. Schlesinger. He has undertaken a full-scale portrait of the age of Franklin Roosevelt, and the



is the first of four volumes that will constitute the full study. It is a rich and rewarding account of the origins of national trends, attitudes and political drives which contributed to the emergence of the New Deal.

The sources with which the book is concerned are many and complex. Schlesinger goes back to the Populist movement of the 1890's, to the creative conservatism of Theodore Roosevelt and to Wilson's New Freedom to find the beginnings of reform and idealistic development whose effects we still feel today.

His book is a remarkable compendium of social, political, economic and intellectual history, enlightened by pointed personal references and historical anecdotes and told in a refreshing pace. A stately portion of the book focuses on the early life of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Included in these pages are accounts of extremes of American behavior and experience, prosperity and depression, isolation and involvement, reform and corruption. Our national character has been shaped by the variety of these experiences, and Prof. Schlesinger is launched on an important assessment of their meaning.

THE NEW CLASS. By Mervyn D. Dillman. Frederick A. Praeger. \$125.

Let's last year, The New Leader published an article by Dillman that was a shattering expose on the theoretical level of international communism, whether of the "nationalist" variety or the "Stalinist" brand. For this he was thrown into jail by Dictator Tito of Yugoslavia, for whom he had done much in the latter's accession to power.

Now, a major work by Dillman, imagined out of the country in which he is held prisoner, carries forward his exposure and analysis of the false faith to which he long subscribed and with which he is so thoroughly disillusioned.

Many of what he says has been said before. But the impact in the pages of this book is redoubtable impact from the fact that it is now being said by a participant on the highest level of the Communist movement, by one who stood high in its ranks and who has seen the inside of the work it is not an anxious attempt at mere justification or rehabilitation.

It is rather an accurately reasoned and convincing assessment of the ultimate and most dangerous of dictatorship by one who has seen it closely at work. Dillman has produced an important book of our era. It should be read and spread throughout the Communist countries.

Also in the case of the Textile Workers' Union of America against Lincoln Mills of Alabama. As a result, it pointed out, federal courts may enforce the anti-trust provisions in collective bargaining agreements under Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

THE PROBE UNTIL NOW

THE TWO AIMS of the investigation committee headed by Senator McClellan have been clear from the start. The first of these is to investigate improper practices in the field of management or labor. The second is to do this for the purpose of finding the basis for remedial legislation.

One disturbing development in recent weeks has been the use made by witnesses of questionable motives and veracity of newspaper and television coverage as a means for spreading misleading and false allegations about legitimate unionists who have opposed them. This is an unfortunate aspect of the difference between Congressional committee procedures and courtroom procedure. But it should not be permitted to obscure the basic objectives of the committee, which are shared by all who wish to see racketeers driven from the labor movement.

The following sampling indicates the variety of editorial reaction to the current phase of the investigation:

Typical of those disturbed by the impact of the first sessions on public opinion was Herman Morgenthau. On Aug. 5 he wrote in the Jewish Day-Morning Journal that the committee had jeopardized its own effectiveness and added: "Even before Congress became interested in unsavory elements infiltrating a number of unions, Dubinsky led the fight against them in the old AFL. Now, by allowing the good name of the ILGWU and its president to be dragged into the mire of its investigation without challenge, the committee is making many ask the question: Is it out to get the racketeers or to wreck honest, legitimate unions? Those who know the record will disregard the dirt thrown at the ILGWU. But there is a vast, less informed public, that can mistake smears for truth."

While some were worried, others were gleeful. For its own peculiar reasons, the Midwest Labor World, a teamster union publication, on Aug. 1 rejoiced editorially that Pres. Dubinsky's "angel wings were splattered in the hearings at exactly the same time as in a session of the AFL-CIO 'Ethical Practices' Committee."

MORE TO THE POINT was the concern of the New York World-Telegram and Sun on Aug. 9. The paper succinctly stated the problem confronting the Senate committee: "How can the laws be changed to preserve the principle of unionism but to take away the power that these gangsters and hoodlums have muscled for themselves?"

And the Christian Science Monitor, on Aug. 12, indicating an area to which the committee must still turn its full attention, decried the fact made clear at the hearings that "employer recognition of the 'paper' unions keeps legitimate unions out. And the employers, apparently, 'take care' of the racketeers out of what they save from the low wages."

The New York Times, in an editorial reprinted in full elsewhere in this paper, cautioned there is a "real danger that the exposures will be used by the enemies of organized labor to weaken legitimate American unionism." The committee, the Times urged, should not go beyond its purpose of investigating improper practices.

AS THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL meeting got under way in Chicago last week, Pres. George Meany agreed that "any attempt to fasten restrictive laws on labor because of the sins of a few people," should be resisted.

However, he insisted that "the exposing of corruption is good for labor and for everybody else." Commenting on the McClellan Committee's recent sessions, he said: "I don't think that the things that have been exposed are anything that anybody in the trade union movement can be proud of."

Certainly, the overwhelming majority of American working men and women are in hearty agreement with his principled declaration that he sees no reason "why there should be any change in AFL-CIO policy toward any committee turning up corruption in the labor movement or anywhere else."

"Perfect!"



"Fore!"



To a Russian Housewife

By
Eleanor Roosevelt

Excerpta from Mrs. Roosevelt's
"Reply to a Russian Housewife,"
broadcast recently over WNYC and
sent behind the Iron Curtain by
Radio Liberation.

THIS is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt speaking over Radio Liberation in answer to a letter printed in The New York Times. This letter came from a woman who says she is a housewife and lives in Leningrad and has five children. Her name is Mrs. N. A. Koptskaya.

This sounds very familiar. There are many women living in this country who have five children and are housewives, and they have, strangely enough, the very same desires that are stressed in this letter: a desire for a peaceful world in which their children may grow, and a hope that in the future not only their children but their country may never again know the horrors of war.

WE are a country where there is freedom of communication; this is not the case in the Soviet Union. We have found that you know what your government wishes to tell you and nothing else. And so you do not have a true picture either of what your government stands for in other areas of the world nor of what actually occurs in these areas.

When you say that it is our capitalists who are making our government prepare for war, you are saying something which has been told by your government; it is not a reality.

It is true that at different periods in our history certain elements among our people—businessmen at some times, others at other times—exert a strong influence, but they can never control the government because the government in this country belongs to all the people—and when the people are aroused, when they really believe something important is happening, they can always express themselves freely at the polls. That is why a secret ballot, on which there are choices, seems to us a necessity for a free type of government.

YOU refer frequently to the working people, as do your country's spokesmen, but I doubt whether you have any more working people than we have. Practically all our people work, even when they have a certain amount of the comforts of life already acquired by their forefathers. We feel that work is the expression of what you wish to do for your community.

Sometimes you do it as a volunteer; sometimes you do it for pay, because that is the recognition of the kind of

work you happen to be doing. But to work is a very dignified expression of your actual responsibility as a citizen. So when you lay such stress so often on the workers of your country, we smile, because we don't have to do that any more. We know that it is dignified to work, and that we have a pride in the fact that we do work.

NOW the reason that we have done things like arming ourselves in preparation for the future is because there has come from you a sense that you felt you eventually had to dominate the world and impose your ideas on the world. There is even in Communist doctrine the theory that communism and capitalism cannot live side by side. Well, we realize that different types of economy will exist in the various countries, just as there have been many different religions. And feeling that people should be free to choose for themselves, we are trying to find a way to allow people that freedom. We cannot, however, allow your government to build up military strength without doing something to balance it.

I am a woman who has had five grown children, who has 19 grand-children and seven great-grandchildren. I certainly do not want war. But I believe firmly that my country does not want war and is striving to find a way whereby we can live in peace.

I hope what I say will reach you. I do not like nuclear tests to go on, but I understand that there is a difference among scientists and that so far our government has felt that these tests could not be completely abandoned. It has, however, made a proposition to your government and I hope that we can come to an agreement where we will really feel that nuclear tests can be stopped and that there is a way of being sure that both of us are living up to the agreement that we have made.

And I hope that we can see some real steps taken toward disarmament, because eventually that is one of the ways to peace. Confidence may grow slowly between us but that is the real basis. And confidence and true understanding can only come as you remove the Iron Curtain and allow freedom of intercourse, freedom of communication. Then, I think, if you the people can truly gain control of your government, we will have greater hopes for a peaceful world.